

CALIFORNIA



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 19, 1928
MILLION AND QUARTER FEWER JOBS
UNION SEAMEN GO WITH BYRD
REPORT LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
THE RIGHT TO WORK
MACHINES DISPLACING LABOR

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1659 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays. Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 114 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1928

No. 38

MILLION AND A QUARTER FEWER JOBS

(By International Labor News Service.)

About a million and a quarter jobs have disappeared from the factories in the last five years. Some who formerly held these positions have undoubtedly sought and gotten work elsewhere. Others are still hanging around the factory cities and towns getting a little work now and then, clamoring for more and dividing with others and fewer jobs left. Thirteen or fourteen factory jobs have disappeared in every hundred of five years ago. These facts emerge from census reports and current reports of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, according to the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Back in the summer of 1923 close to nine million persons were at work. By the winter three hundred thousand jobs had ended. Month by month through the winter, spring and summer of 1924, one, two and three hundred thousand jobs disappeared at a clip until in August over a million and a quarter had lost out. In the early winter a few were called back. In 1925 half of them got back. Early in 1926 things were still better; there were only about three hundred and fifty thousand fewer jobs. But the rest of the year the number grew and by the end of the year it was up to around seven hundred and fifty thousand. That many fewer persons were being hired in the factories.

By the summer of 1927 a million fewer jobs were open. Last winter it got still worse and it stayed around a million and a quarter ever since, one month a little more and another month a little less.

This slump of jobs is not alone in the extremely hard-hit cotton and woolen mills, where there are about seventy-five jobs now to every hundred of five years ago. It runs all up and down the line.

In the food products factories there are eighty-seven jobs to every hundred of 1923. In textiles generally there are eighty jobs now to every hundred then and even in the silk mills there has been a slump of six or seven to the hundred. In the iron and steel industry fifteen jobs out of every hundred have stopped. In lumber, twenty. In leather and shoes, fifteen. In chemicals, thirteen. In stone and clay products, seven, and this is due to the revival of the pottery and glass industries.

FAVOR CHINESE UNION.

Chinese sailors employed by the Dollar Steamship Company, flying the American flag, have been arrested in New York for smuggling opium. The management says it is "absurd" to claim that the Chinese are paid low wages. "The Chinese workers have a working union and receive regular wages," it is stated. The Dollar line will recognize a Chinese union, but not an American union, while it deplores the failure of the American boy to go to sea. Organized seamen have repeatedly shown that the Chinese will work for nothing. Employment on American ships gives them an opportunity to smuggle opium and fellow Chinese. Officers of the company profess a blissful ignorance of this practice, but they can "spot" a union white sailor within a mile of their docks. The Dollar line operates the President Harding, a round-the-world cruising vessel, whose passengers place their lives in the hands of smuggling Orientals.

FAMED JURIST MAKES NEW RECORD.

Associate Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court is the oldest man who ever sat on that bench. On October 5th he reached the age of 87 years 6 months and 26 days. The previous record was held by Chief Justice Taney, who died in 1864 at the age of 87 years 6 months and 25 days.

Justice Taney handed down the historic Dred Scott decision in 1857 which held that the Constitution protects property and that slaves are property. The court declared that as Dred Scott was a slave he had no standing in a Federal court. The decision was a factor in causing the war between the States.

Justice Holmes is noted for his independent thought. He has a record for dissenting opinions. He is the outspoken champion of constitutional guarantees affecting the rights of citizens, especially those relating to freedom of speech and assembly and the protection of the home against unlawful search and seizure. His decisions are terse. They are the shortest of any handed down by members of this court, and are opposite to his early environment in the aristocratic section of Boston.

Supreme Court decisions that ignore fundamental guarantees invariably include this notation: "Mr. Justice Holmes dissents."

DISPLACED WORKERS.

Workers displaced by machinery are selling life insurance, teaching school, attending to electric refrigerators and oil heaters and driving and ministering to automobiles, said Dr. Julius Klein, of the Department of Commerce, in a radio talk.

In explaining how the machine has swept workers into the streets, Dr. Klein said an automatic machine just introduced fills one great factory building and takes in strips of steel at one end and turns out enameled and finished automobile frames at the other. Four-fifths of the men formerly employed are displaced.

"Productivity per man in the automobile industry increased 172 per cent in 11 years," said Dr. Klein.

"Rubber manufacturing has increased 83 per cent and cement making 61 per cent.

"Our factories have decreased their employees by more than 900,000 since 1920; efficiency methods on railroads have released 240,000 men in the same time."

Dr. Klein indicated that non-productive activities would take up the slack. Most of these, as in radio, low wages are the rule.

STARTLING PERCENTAGES.

Of the world's land, United States possesses 6 per cent.

Of the world's population, our people make up 7 per cent.

Of the world's wheat, we grow 27 per cent.

Of the world's coal, we dig 40 per cent.

Of the world's telephones, we use 63 per cent.

Of the world's corn, we grow 75 per cent.

Of the world's automobiles, we make more than 80 per cent.

Of the world's motion pictures, we produce more than 85 per cent.

UNION SEAMEN GO WITH BYRD.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Six members of the crew which mans the ship of Commander Richard Byrd in his exploration expedition to the South Pole are members of the International Seamen's Union. Of this feature of the heroic and hazardous enterprise the Seamen's Journal has the following to say in the October issue:

"The steamship City of New York was selected for the South Pole expedition, under command of Richard Byrd, because she is an unusually well built craft. Built in Norway nearly forty years ago, she was recently refitted at New York, and represents the acme of perfection for her designated task.

"The crew selected by Commander Byrd was equally well chosen. Appreciating the fact that the most competent men are to be found in the Seamen's Union, Commander Byrd selected six members of his small crew from the ranks of the International Seamen's Union of America.

"The ranking trade unionist of the expedition is J. Jacobsen, the sailmaker, who pleads guilty to being sixty years of age. Jacobsen served 25 years in the United States Navy and was with the Baldwin-Zigler North Pole expedition in 1901 and has been 14 years in the American merchant marine.

"Carpenter C. F. Gould, also a member of the Seamen's Union, has been on previous expedition trips and has served several years in the American merchant marine and is a member of the American Legion.

"Boatswain Strom, a loyal union member, has served several years in the Arctic. He has been master of his own sailing ship and sailed on the American coast as A. B. in his younger days.

"The three members of the stewards' department are proud of their union membership. They have also seen Arctic service and are well qualified for the work. The lowest rate wage paid on Commander Byrd's ship is \$90 per month.

"From the foregoing it is evident that Commander Byrd has chosen his vessel and his crew wisely and well.

"Here are the Journal's very best wishes for the success of the expedition!"

BEDFORD UNIONS END STRIKE.

New Bedford textile workers accepted a 5 per cent reduction instead of the 10 per cent originally demanded by the employers. The strikers rejected this compromise a few weeks ago, but the new offer included additional details. The strike has been on since April and involved 26,000 workers.

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REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

October 10, 1928.

Members present: Baker, Buchrer, Child, Hopkins, Johnson.

Excused: Kidwell.

Absent: Heidelberg.

Committee has held further hearings on pending propositions to be voted on at the coming election, and respectfully submits its conclusions and recommendation on certain measures as follows:

Proposition No. 6—Education. A constitutional amendment providing for a State Board of Education, composed of ten members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, two vacancies occurring each odd numbered year on March 1st; and empowering the Legislature to abolish the office of the elective Superintendent of Public Instruction and authorize the said Board of Education to appoint a Director of Education to perform all duties entrusted to the said superintendent. Thus, if the measure carries, the educational system of the State will be governed entirely by appointed officials and the elective system in school management abrogated, inasmuch as it is contemplated by the sponsors of this measure to make the appointive system also applicable to local school boards and superintendents. This is said to be a measure to take politics out of the management of the public schools and to promote efficiency. In fact, and beyond dispute among all thinking people, however, it means merely a change in school management from a democratic to an autocratic form of management, the one as much political in character as the other, the only difference being in one form the many and in the other only a privileged few wearing the political scepter and crown of control. From the discussions now going on in educational circles, we find that the sponsors for the proposed change also favor making radical changes in regards to certification of teachers, requiring as much as fifteen years of study and experience for the granting of life diplomas, abolishing life tenure and increasing the teacher's contributions to the State pension system, in fact abrogating the improvements gained for teachers by legislation in recent years. The adoption of this measure will go a long way to make the life of the average school teacher precarious and difficult and making them subject to the domination of a small coterie of officials, responsible neither to the appointing powers nor to the people. The proposal is in line with the present tendency in governmental affairs in this country to introduce and imitate the policies and practices of big business, centralizing control and initiative into the hands of a board of directors, but omitting the salutary feature of that form of government of allowing the stockholders the right to interfere and impart a new direction of affairs. The teachers in our public schools, as wage earners, are entitled to reasonable protection against irresponsible and dictatorial management; and the people, who furnish the human material out of which popular education fashions the future citizenship, should not permit all control to slip in this manner out of their grasp. The influence of the people, though precarious and slender as it is, has brought about constant improvement in popular education, of which California can well be proud, and this influence, instead of being totally suppressed as intended by this measure, needs to be strengthened and changed so as to make the members of the board of education elective rather than the superintendent; but this proposition works in the opposite direction. We believe that popular education and all major policies affecting same should be controlled ultimately by the people it is to serve, and we feel certain that such cannot come to pass under an appointive board of education whose membership and policies cannot be

changed or influenced effectively in less than two gubernatorial terms, under the most favorable circumstances. Your committee considers this proposition to be detrimental to the best interests of the public school system and therefore recommends Vote No.

Proposition No. 21—Prohibiting Certain Acts With Animals and Use of Certain Instruments to Control Them. This measure is submitted by initiative and in substance would abolish rodeos and exhibitions in animal training and performances. It is intended to prevent cruel methods of training animals, but goes farther than it should. All the real abuses sought to be prevented are already prohibited and made a misdemeanor by Section 579 of the Penal Code, wherefore this measure is altogether unnecessary and too drastic to be beneficial. Committee recommends Vote No.

Further hearings have also been held on a number of the pending charter amendments. The said amendments have all for their object to improve conditions of certain city employees and prevent existing discriminations in certain city departments. Among such are the following:

Charter Amendment No. 25—Police Pensions. Provides pensions for widows and minor children up to the age of sixteen years, of policemen killed or deceased as result of personal injury suffered in the performance of duty. Similar in effect to such provision in the firemen's pension system. Committee recommends Vote Yes.

Charter Amendment No. 42—Corporals, Police Department. It abolishes the rank of corporal and promotes present corporals, about 135 in number, to the rank of sergeant, with a corresponding increase in salary of \$5 a month. Duties are practically the same in the two ranks, and many cities have made provision for only the one rank. Committee recommends Vote Yes.

Charter Amendment No. 44—Pensions for Special Police Officers. Such special officers are employed by private parties to patrol the various district beats, and are paid by them for such duty; they are, however, required to arrest criminals, and if injured or killed in the performance of that duty, the amendment provides that they or the widow and minor children shall be entitled to compensation or pension, as the case may be, of fifty dollars a month. Committee recommends Vote Yes.

Charter Amendment No. 47—Pension for Hostlers, Police Department. Entitles hostlers in the police department to be held members of the department and entitled to participate in the police pension system. Committee recommends Vote Yes.

This completes committee's investigation and hearings on ballot propositions. Except by order of the Council, no further hearings thereon will be had.

Fraternally,
THEODORE JOHNSON,
Secretary to Committee.

"One's neighbor in Australia," a friend writes, "often lives as much as twenty miles away." In that country, when a man buys a lawn-mower, it practically becomes his own property.—Humorist (London).

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THE RIGHT TO WORK.

By Kate Richards O'Hare.

Industrial evolution has brought the organized labor movement face to face with a crisis. There has been a revolution in industrial processes and the relations of labor to them. The organization or institution that does not adjust its methods to the advances of modern science cannot maintain its place in modern life, and if the organized labor movement is to live and thrive it must move forward to keep pace with industrial changes.

Organized labor's first battle was for the right to organize, and that has been won. Only the most reactionary and benighted employer now questions the right of labor to organize, though many still challenge its power to do so. The right of collective bargaining is also an established fact. The demand for another right is now the all important problem of organized or unorganized labor, and that is the right to work.

For three quarters of a century every branch of modern science has been utilized to develop labor saving machinery and increase the productivity of human labor. The modern machine and modern methods of mass production are so perfect that man's ability to produce has been increased not only a hundred but a thousandfold. A child at a modern machine produces many times more wealth than a grown-up could create only a few years ago. In every industry production is increasing while the number of workers is steadily decreasing. And neither modern science nor modern statesmanship have given the slightest consideration to the problems of providing opportunities for employment, which means life, for the workers displaced by labor saving machinery. Scientific methods applied to agriculture have increased the productivity of the farmers to the point where the harvesting of a bountiful crop is a curse instead of a blessing because science has supplied no sane and just methods of marketing. The nightmare that haunts the lives of the producers of wealth, both on the farms and in the industries, is the dread of over-production.

Our ability to produce has so far outrun our opportunity to consume that our country is glutted with the wealth that our wages cannot buy back, and the workers constantly face the menace of unemployment. Millions face the hell of unemployment—there is no work for them because their labor has produced too great a surplus. The right to live embraces the right to work, and that right to work is the vital demand of organized labor today, and labor is rapidly realizing that only modern science, which applied to industry, has created the crisis of over-production and unemployment can solve the problems of the right to work and equalize labor's power to produce and opportunities to consume the fruits of labor.

Modern trades unionism must cope with the problems of modern industrialism, and scientific methods are necessary. Higher education for workers which will bring modern science into the organized labor movement is the next step in labor unionism.

A hundred years ago when organized labor was in its formative stage, workers demanded through their trades unions, not only the right to organize—but another right they held equally vital—the right to be educated. There were schools in that day—but not for workers. They were private schools and only those with wealth to pay the high cost of tuition, and had the social position to admit them, could attend. The children of labor were for the most part illiterate and uneducated. During the first quarter of the 19th century the early labor unions waged a relentless struggle for the establishment of free, tax-supported public schools, where every child might have access to education as a foundation for useful citizenship. It was a long, bitter struggle, but finally won by organized labor, and our free school system became the bedrock on which the marvelous industrial progress of this country rested.

The early trades unionists knew what modern trades unionists are re-learning—that the best in education is vitally essential to the lives, the happiness and the progress of the workers. The Revolutionary War and the creation of a republic had given the laboring classes political democracy—the right to vote—but they knew that a real republic could only be made up of literate, educated citizens and that widespread ignorance and real democracy could not exist in the same nation. They knew that political democracy would be an empty mockery and that they and their children would be subjects of political and industrial tyranny if they remained illiterate and uneducated. The free school came because the organized labor movement needed and demanded it. It has served the needs of the workers, more or less, until the industrial revolution brought about by scientific methods and labor saving machinery.

There were institutions of higher learning in that day also. The old classical colleges date back to earliest colonial days, but they played no part in the lives of the working classes. They existed for two purposes only—to train men for the church and to give culture to gentlemen's sons—the sons of the landed aristocracy.

When modern industry began to develop and the rising capitalist class developed means of transportation and of exploiting the boundless natural resources of this country it had need of a type of higher education not provided by the church-controlled classical college. Railroads cannot be built by the application of Bible texts nor mines sunk by Greek poetry. The swiftly rising capitalist class needed engineers and scientists who could utilize all branches of physical science in the exploitation of natural resources and human labor. But the classical college could not provide that sort of education, they were not built for it. Like sensible men the capitalists created their own institutions of higher learning founded on modern science and not on old theology and dusty classics. Universities like Cornell, Clark and Johns Hopkins, and later each state established its own university built along similar lines.

These colleges and universities were built to serve rising industrialism, to train men for its service and development, and they have been marvelously successful in their work. For more than half a century all the resources they control have been used to advance science, create machinery and increase the productivity of labor. So efficient are their methods and so successful their efforts that wealth production has become a Frankenstein that threatens civilization by the elimination of the worker from the job and the substitution of automatic machinery. For half a century science has concerned itself only with the production of wealth.

There is not a college or university in this country where, to any extent, science is invoked in the attempt to deal with the problems of distribution, or where labor's place in the scheme of things is given intelligent thought and scientific analysis. Labor has practically no trained technicians to serve it, because all college and university trained technicians have been educated only to increase production and replace labor with machinery.

A hundred years ago organized labor demanded and won free primary education that it might enjoy the fruits of political democracy. Today labor needs, and must have, higher education to enjoy the fruits of industrial development. If labor cannot command the services of modern science in solving the problems of distribution it would not only be menaced by unemployment, be denied the right to work and live, but civilization will topple under the weight of surplus wealth created by but not available for the use of labor.

The capitalist class was forced to build its own colleges because the church-controlled institutions could not serve them. Labor will be forced to build its own colleges because existing institutions cannot serve it.

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TECHNICIANS AND DISTRIBUTION.

By Frederick West,

Member Window Cleaners' Union.

A great deal of attention has been raised since the State Federation of Labor convention at Sacramento convened. Vital interest has been shown about the resolution that had been drawn up by Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare.

This resolution favored the creation of a Pacific Coast school for the purpose of developing technicians, whose duties would be aiding in the problem of distribution.

It is remarkable how plausible a well-studied subject can be made to appear if it be helped along with clever phraseology and some extent of oratorical skill.

Aside from the fact that there is a possibility of Mrs. O'Hare seeking a fat salaried position, the predominant object or even the word distribution alone, should call all union men and women's attention to beware of any such insidious and pernicious attempts to put over this quality of ambidextrous trickery.

Labor creates an article.

It is taken from them and then labor will appear ten-fold ludicrous if they will do all the worrying and pay for all the training in aiding the capitalist to distribute the commodity which they have lost at the start of the process of production and distribution.

What grotesque idea is this that labor should concern themselves about distribution, when there isn't a day goes by that some machine takes the place of from one to a thousand wage earners.

Labor in the past has had to meet a great many perplexing problems and do their best to solve the many complexities of the employed and unemployed, over-production, the advent of the machine, the speed-up system of mass production.

Such philosophy as this would have us concentrate on distributing while employers may be free to install more speedy modes of production and consequently throw more men and women out into the field of unemployment, with its subsequent results—poverty, disease and starvation.

It is true we need schools to educate the men and women of the working classes.

We need them very badly. We need them to be educated along the fundamental materialistic lines of economics. We need to develop great leaders. Leaders who are conscientious. Leaders who have that ethical stamina which would prevent them being bought over to betray the members of their class. Leaders of as high an intellectual plane as any in the land.

We can only hope to produce these types of leaders by a logical process of training and education.

We can never expect to succeed in our general efforts to improve conditions that prevail in our different occupations by listening to such extremely silly postulates or resolutions as have been advanced of late by Mrs. Kate R. O'Hare.

EDUCATOR PAID BY UTILITIES.

The Federal Trade Commission probe of public utilities revealed that these corporations sought contact with schools, educators, newspapers, women's organizations and other groups.

Professor J. S. Thomas of the University of Alabama told of receiving as much as \$666.66 a month from power interests while engaged in university extension work. The educator was former secretary of the Alabama State Committee on Public Information. In answer to the query if it were known that he was employed by the public utilities when he addressed meetings, Professor Thomas said: "I don't suppose it was."

M. H. Aylesworth, then managing director of the National Electric Light Association, was quoted as advising a group of utilities publicity directors: "Don't be afraid of the expense. The public pays."

MACHINES DISPLACING LABOR.

The mechanization of industry is causing unemployment that can be remedied by reducing hours, said Secretary of Labor Davis in an address to the International Association of Public Employment Services.

"Men are being displaced so rapidly they can not be absorbed," said Mr. Davis. "In all our great industries machines are being introduced to enable a few machines to do the work formerly done by many. This is going on at such a rate that I am well within the bounds of conservatism in calling the resulting situation a new industrial revolution."

The speaker cited numerous instances where labor-saving machinery has swept workers into the streets. A brick machine makes 40,000 bricks an hour, as against 450 bricks in one eight-hour day in certain older plants, he said.

"No industry is escaping the new revolution. In every direction but one these new machines that displace workers are a boon to humanity. But in that one direction—of creating unemployment, even a temporary unemployment—they are developing a problem we can not ignore."

"Machinery is taking the place of human workers more rapidly than we have thus far been able to absorb them in new pursuits. That situation may well become a grave one if we do not exert ourselves to meet it."

"No one is foolish enough to admit that we can go on making mechanical gains that cause us a human loss. If humanitarianism can not stir us to prevent this suffering, then business sense should stir us. For we all know now that we lose something when even one man is out of a job. We lose the goods that he might have produced. We lose the sales we might have made to him. And if we allow this loss to grow so that thousands or even several millions of people have ceased to be producers and buyers, we face a heavy loss in national well-being. If for no better reason than to protect our pockets, what are we going to do about it?"

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.

Those who served in the wars, campaigns, and expeditions conducted by the United States on foreign soil and in foreign waters will gather at the "Ten Years After" celebration and pageant to be staged by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at K. of C. Hall, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, on the nights of November 2nd and 3rd. Post No. 818 of Gold Stripes of the World War are directing the event, which is expected to bring together foreign service veterans of eighty years of campaigning.

Special arrangements have been made to initiate new members at the affair. Union laborists who served in the armed forces of the United States during any war, campaign, or expedition conducted on foreign soil or in foreign waters, are urged to take out a membership in the order for their own benefit. Their aims and objects are the securing of proper veteran legislation, relief for the widows and orphans of all ex-service men, and aid to veterans generally. These things, union labor men know, can only be secured by organization. The Veterans of Foreign Wars include the veterans of all wars who actually fought in their ranks. It is non-political. A National Home for widows and orphans is operated by the organization at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and was built by union labor.

The organization continually fights for the rights of the disabled and wounded and their families. Delegations from V. F. W. posts in all parts of the State are to be represented at the affair. A "Dutch Waltz" contests for the service and ex-service men who served on the Rhine and returned with German wives is one of the features of the long program of entertainment arranged for the two nights.

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AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY.

From "An Outline of the Social and Economic History of the United States.

By H. J. Carman

Assistant Professor History, Columbia University.

To assist wage earners to understand something of the historical background of the economic and political issues which are being discussed in the current Presidential campaign, we have selected for publication three sections from Professor Harry J. Carman's "Outline," beginning with "The Constitution and the Origin of Political Parties."—Editor's Note.

INSTALLMENT II.

Half a Century of Exploitation of Natural Resources.

1. Importance of Problem.

1. Our story of the social and economic development of the United States since the Civil War would be incomplete without some account of the manner in which the resources of our country have been exploited. As a result of the Civil War, America, as noted, became a business man's country. Manufacturing, as we have seen, spread to all parts of the country and business men became more and more the dominant or all-powerful group. In order to develop their industries and to amass greater profits, business men

(a) Increased the size of their plants

(b) Exploited the resources of the country, both natural and human

(c) Reached out for new markets by means of an elaborate transportation system (railroads), and more recently, by means of imperialistic enterprises sought control of the agencies of government.

2. One hundred years ago America treasured some of the finest resources of the world. These forest, mineral and water resources should have been retained by the state for the benefit of all the people. Instead, however, a policy of private business must be kept prosperous on the assumption that thereby everybody would be prosperous.

3. From 1865 to 1900, therefore, just at the time when our great private corporations were in process of formation, our finest resources passed out of the hands of the government.

(a) Most of our water power fell into the hands of private owners.

(b) Our iron fields became the property of the steel interests headed by Andrew Carnegie.

(c) Our oil resources came under the control of the Standard Oil group.

4. In a word, America, from the standpoint of natural resources, has become a disinherited nation.

5. Even if one accepted the laissez-faire capitalistic philosophy, there would still be much to criticize (for those who have acquired title to our resources have not always used them wisely. On the whole, they have exploited them ruthlessly for their own private benefit. The story of the exploitation of our resources for the fifty years after the Civil War was one of pillage and waste. Even today Americans have the reputation of being the most wasteful people on the face of the earth.

II. Our Natural Resources.

1. Land is our principal natural resource. On it we grow the greater part of our food and clothing. From it we must also obtain our timber. On it also we build our homes, highways, railroads, factories and other business establishments.

(a) Abundance of land in 1865, although considerable portions had already been disposed of before that date.

(b) The land system of the United States has been of the character that enabled speculators and land grabbers to gain control of resources. A brief summary of the land policy of the United States from 1789 to the present is presented.

(c) In recent years the government has made some progress in reclaiming hitherto unusable land

by draining swamps and by irrigating desert and semi-arid tracts.

2. Water.

(a) Necessary for plant and animal life.

(b) Can be used for water power which in turn is so important for

(1) Generation of electrical energy.

(2) For manufacturing purposes.

(3) And as a substitute for fuel minerals.

(c) Today private corporations are seeking to gain absolute control of the water power of the United States.

3. Forests:

(a) Our forest resources, like our other natural resources, have been and still are being exploited by private capital. Especially they have been wasteful in

(1) Cutting

(2) Milling and manufacturing

(3) Turpentine

(4) Regulate water supply, prevent erosion, by fire, and

(5) By allowing the spread of fungus and destructive insects in forests.

(b) An intimate relationship exists and should continue to exist between forests and forest products and man for the following reasons:

(1) Furnish timber for building and construction purposes

(2) Furnish wood for fuel, furniture, implements and vehicles

(3) Furnish wood-fibre for print paper (very important)

(4) Regulate water supply, prevent erosion, check winds and modify temperature

(5) Serve as homes for birds and animals

(6) Are useful as rest and recreation grounds for man

(7) Add beauty to landscape.

(c) The forest policy of the United States has been notoriously weak. "It is a story of reckless and wasteful destruction of magnificent forests, and of flagrant and notorious theft of valuable lands" by private capitalists—a policy which no honest person can justify or defend. At this point the forest policy of the United States will be traced in considerable detail in order that the student may appreciate the manner in which not only our forests but our other natural resources have been stolen, and pillaged, and wasted under our individualistic capitalistic system.

4. In the course of the last twenty years a definite movement for conservation of our natural resources has gained considerable headway.

(a) This movement has been vigorously opposed by the lumber, oil and mineral capitalists.

5. The present situation and the policy for the future.

(a) Our remaining natural resources should be retained by society for society. Instead of private interest, the watchword should be social utility.

An old darky got up one night at a revival meeting and said: "Brudders an' sisters, you knows an' I knows dat I ain't been what I oughter been. I've robbed hen roosts and stole hawks, an' told lies, an' got drunk, an' slashed folks with mah razor, an' shot craps, an' cussed and swore; but I thank the Lord dere's one thing I ain't neber done—I ain't neber lost mah religion."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1928

Someone seems to be busy circulating a story to the effect that at the general election every voter who cast a ballot at the primary must vote the same party ticket in November. No voter should be deceived by such falsehoods. There is no law on the statute books of that kind and every voter is entitled to vote any ticket he desires at the general election without regard for what he did at the primary election. Anyone who says anything to the contrary is not telling the truth, and should be plainly told so.

The best way to promote the interests of the organized workers day in and day out is to demand the union label on all articles purchased. Besides, when that is done there is no possibility that union-earned money is being spent in a way that it will go into the pockets of those who fight the organized workers. The union label is an absolute guarantee that the goods were made by union workers under union conditions, and there is no other way to be sure of that condition of affairs prevailing. Under such circumstances all members of unions should be careful to demand the presence of the label on all articles purchased.

Lurking underneath a lot of carefully prepared and carefully guarded news of the day is one of the biggest stories of the age—and the public will be a long time getting it dragged out where it can be seen. Standard Oil, Royal Dutch Shell and one or two other world giants are getting into agreement as to limitation of oil output. These kind corporations profess great worry over the oil supply. The fact that an authority every bit as good as they are tells us we won't exhaust our supply for a hundred years, before which we will have found other sources of energy and will cease using oil for power, doesn't make any difference to them. They proceed with their plea. Now the fact must be that their plan is not one of limiting supply for public protection. It is a plan of parceling out territory for corporation protection and for the elimination of competition. It is the small fry, so to speak, that protects the public from Standard Oil exploitation at this moment. So, how to get the small fry out of existence. The plan is afoot. Let us not be fooled. The great world oil combines have a joker up their sleeve and it looks like about the costliest joker ever held in any deck—the costliest to the common people.

Progressive Congress Needed

Trade unionists should be alert in this campaign for election of members of Congress because lawmaking is the most important branch of government.

The chief executive enforces the law and the judiciary interprets the law. Both are essential under our form of government, but law-making is the taproot of the system.

Kings were powerful because they controlled the purse and the sword—that is, they could levy taxes and declare war. The power to do these two things is the power to rule; the power to enforce one's will.

The struggle for popular government all through the ages has been centered around opposition to these kingly powers. In America both are in the people's hands—the lawmaking branch is supreme.

Workers should recall this historic fact when they note how privilege seekers slyly attack Congress at every opportunity.

This element would weaken Congress and re-establish the kingly theory by enlarging the President's power through boards, bureaus and commissions appointed by him. This element also defends the judiciary in every expansion of power over the people's direct representatives.

This struggle assumes many forms, but its essence is the same—weakens popular faith in the lawmaking branch and centralize authority that is responsible to the few.

Opponents of popular rule must adopt crafty methods in these days. They dare not avow their hopes. They depend upon flank moves by discussing non-essentials and publicly ignoring the importance of Congress while they secretly plot to control.

Members of Congress elected this fall will take office in December, next year. That Congress will consider problems of far-reaching consequences.

The breakdown of party lines and popular awakening to changing social conditions should be taken advantage of by workers and other liberal-minded citizens to elect a progressive House and Senate.

The people should not be lulled into inactivity because the importance of the new Congress is not referred to.

Victories by privilege are not won that way.

This element favors a policy of quietism.

Rule by the people calls for agitation and the widest discussion of platforms and candidates.

The immutable law of compensation applies to social progress as well as to all other activities. Men receive only in proportion to their energy and intelligence in creating a sound public opinion on which social progress rests.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Great to-do is being made by certain pseudo liberals and radicals about the fight of Madame Rosika Schwimmer for American citizenship, which the government opposes. Perhaps there is a certain light on this whole matter of American citizenship that is not as well understood as it might be. There seems to be a general impression in the cloistered crannies that citizenship is something to which any person resident in the United States has a right. Regardless of the merits of the case of the lady involved in the contest which is at present enlisting the sympathies of the up-and-coming intellectuals, American citizenship is not something to which any resident person has a right per se. Madame Schwimmer may or may not be good material for citizenship. That is not the bone of contention in this dissertation. The thing that it will be good for the protesting minority to bear in mind is that American citizenship is something that is conferred; not something that is taken when, as and if the would-be taker wants it. It is something that is extended, not something to be had by merely grabbing.

* * *

The American people, collectively—and manifestly through the government which they have established—confer citizenship upon those whom they believed fit candidates for that citizenship. The American people are the judges of when citizenship is to be conferred; the seeker is never the judge. Now it is true that the American government may make a mistake. It does make mistakes. That is neither here nor there. The point of it all is that the government is the agency through which the American people confer membership, as it were, in the organized society which has been established within the confines of the nation. To be sure, friends of a rejected applicant have a right to assist in an appeal from the authorities of first instance. They have a right to see that the applicant gets full benefit of all lawful recourse so that a wrongful rejection may be righted by subsequent acceptance. But in so doing they do not have authority to set us the contention that the applicant has a right to American citizenship by mere virtue of having applied for that citizenship.

* * *

Madame Rosika Schwimmer does not have a right per se to become a citizen of the United States. She has a right to apply for that benefit, but the government of the United States has a right, as the agent of the American people, to deny that application. The American government may make a decision that does not to everyone seem wise, but that does not establish a right on the part of the applicant. There is a lot of twaddle being talked here and there about various phases of American governmental activity. Naturally enough the protesting minority kicks up all possible dust. Naturally enough the dear brethren of Communist persuasion join in every dust-kicking enterprise. But that is not a justification for the blather of otherwise sane and sensible persons who get caught in the net of false reasoning and become tangled on the sticky paper of blooey sentimentalism and who, thus induced into a state of loco mentality, join in the blitherings of the minority. Why not understand definitely that American citizenship is something to be conferred at will, or withheld at will, by America, as a nation, and that the nation may pursue either course without being charged with misconduct?

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

The October meeting of No. 21 will be held on Sunday, the 21st, and every member should make earnest effort to attend. Many matters of importance are to come up for action, and reports will be heard from the delegates to the 73rd convention, and those to the convention of the State Federation of Labor. Remember, the union's business is your business and merits attention.

From Stockton it is learned that E. W. Childs deposited a San Francisco card and is working in that city. Mr. Childs expects to leave shortly for Sacramento. James A. Santich and R. G. Watson are two other San Franciscans now working in Stockton.

Announcement has been made that those constitutional amendments adopted by the Charleston convention will be voted on by the membership at a referendum election on Wednesday, November 28th. Three amendments are to be voted on, and the details will be available to the membership in the next issue of the Typographical Journal.

Gives "Red" a Hand

A Stockton paper carries the following story on the first page under a double column heading: "G. H. Fields of San Francisco is the new foreman of the Independent, succeeding Harold Deady, who has filled that important position since the tragic death of Foreman Goodmansen several months ago. His appointment was in the nature of an emergency, and he has filled the place ably and efficiently during the time of his service. Mr. Fields, who takes over the office as a permanency, is from the Chronicle and has had much experience in the position which he has chosen to fill.

The following excerpt from the address of Woodruff Randolph before the recent convention of the International Typographical Union is worthy of much thought on the part of the membership. After reciting that the Federal Court granted the injunction not on the original information filed but on new allegations injected by attorneys representing those seeking the injunction Mr. Randolph said: "When you go back to your homes you can say that even after you have ironed out your differences as to what you want by way of laws and by way of interpretation of laws members of the International Typographical Union are asking some court to decide whether or not what you want is reasonable. That only means one thing. It means if such a decision should be given, if such a decision is upheld by the circuit court of appeals it means that any voluntary association, any trade union, may find itself in a position where its business will be transferred from union headquarters into a Federal court room. There is one other thing I wish to point out to you as something that is entirely new and novel in the history of trade unions and that is that by virtue of the injunction an officer of the International Typographical Union is holding office not by the votes of the membership, not by the will of those who desire to be officered by any particular individual, but by the order of the court. That is novel, that is new, that is unheard of. It is a tribute to the tolerance of the International Typographical Union that this condition is permitted to exist. I mention these things because I want you to understand how important it is that we transact our

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business in our own organization and not in the Federal courts."

Topics of Twenty Years Ago.

James M. Shanly of No. 21 is prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been appointed district deputy for Northern California. Mr. Shanly has served one year as exalted ruler of Oakland lodge. (Mr. Shanly now conducts a trade composition shop in San Francisco).

Miss Anna C. Wilson of Washington, trustee of the Union Printers' Home, the only woman ever elected to international office, has formulated plans to raise one million dollars additional endowment for the Home.

Four hundred and thirteen members are drawing the old age pension at the rate of \$4.00 per week. (Approximately three thousand are now on the roll at \$8.00 per week).

An adding machine was ordered purchased to save work in the office of the gentleman who handles our coin. (The machine is worn out, but the gentleman labors on).

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

"You dudes don't know what you are talking about when it comes to baseball," exclaimed "Dinty" Gallagher when he heard a group of boys discussing Sacramento's chances of taking the Pacific Coast League pennant. "Dinty" told the boys that there was only one real, classy baseball team in the league; one team that had hitters, pitchers and fielders that knew what to do with the ball when they got it. Others disagreed with Gallagher. For instance, one member of the chapel boosted Hollywood strongly, another Sacramento and still another was a strong supporter of the Mission club. To all these Gallagher insisted they were all wet. As early as last spring he predicted a pennant for the Seals. Now that the Seals have won the pennant Gallagher is sitting high, and all this is due to the malted milk diet which he adopted. Hats off to you, "Dinty." Give us the dope for next season.

Our globe-trotting machinist, Amos Dahlke, has returned to our fair city after several weeks of traveling. Amos visited in the East and returned by way of Canada. Oh no, not that. Amos has gained weight, especially about the waistline, and the darned belt will not buckle up.

Earl Curtis was heard to remark a few weeks ago that "I would not be surprised if the Cards did not take four straight games from the Yankees." Nuf sed. Comment unnecessary. There are several others who expressed the same opinion. Another case of the "dope" not running true to form.

How many of you boys have had your pool numbers come out? How many have had it come out for the first and last prizes? "Billy" McKnight had the pleasure of seeing his numbers on top and bottom of the list. Quite a few of the boys would take great pleasure in seeing their numbers anywhere on the list.

Sammy Stanfield has decided that the "own your own home" plan was a good one. Stanfield has acquired a new home out Ingleside Terrace way and a house warming announcement is expected any time. Boys, be ready!

Jerry Hegarty is back after a sojourn at the Letterman General Hospital, where he had his tonsils removed. Jerry has nothing but praise for the treatment he received from the various people he came in contact with at the hospital.

W. A. Smith has returned to his commercial machine after a two-week layoff. Rumor has it that he was dabbling in real estate in that justly famous Sunset District.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

It was even better than a trip to Los Angeles, Harry Fulton's journey into Iowa, because he saw as many if not more Iowans there than in Southern California. Harry originated in the great corn state and ought to know, especially after refreshing his memory by a two months' stay and a 5000 mile trip (he and Mrs. Fulton) in the old home town. On his way back by auto Harry oozed into a print shop in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and asked for the chairman, who introduced himself as a Moore. Asked if related to Alfie, Moore did not attempt to deny he is Alfie's brother, who, he stated, is in Japan. Such information probably was correct two years ago, but it "shore ain't" now, and Harry advised Alfie, to prevent misinformation as to his whereabouts, to write at least every ten years to his Oklahoma relative.

"Good luck," says Harry Bird, "has followed me all my life. However, either I'm gosh awfully fast or my follower is slower than the seven-year itch, because it's never caught up. Just for that I'm going to try a change, a flight into Aerie No. 5, F. O. E. Membership in the Eagles may not be a sure harbinger of luck, but at least I'll meet some of the boys whose speedometer registers about my pace."

'Twas a most pleasant week-end that Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vaughn spent in Sacramento. They drove up on the 12th and returned Monday, the occasion being the 87th birthday anniversary of Frank's mother, who, he reports, is somewhat feeble physically but alert and vigorous mentally.

A letter to Johnny Branch from the I. T. U.

reached here last week. It commended Johnny for the progress he made on his lessons and carried the news that he had received an average of 93 per cent.

James M. Heady, known to many printers here through his management of neighborhood papers, his last one being the Haight Street Express, which he disposed of recently, is now a lecturer. On October 16th in the Russ Building Mr. Heady gave a talk on "Choosing Your Life Work." The event was sponsored by local aviation interests.

Though not a Scotchman himself, Louis Schmidt admits a community of interest with that thrifty race, one of which is a keen appreciation

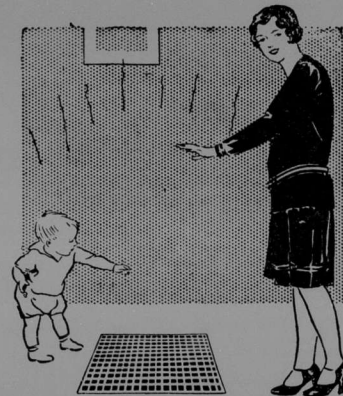


of their finely developed sense of acquisitiveness, and another trait Louis makes no attempt to conceal is his partiality for Scotch stories. He recites the yarn of a Scot

who, seeing a sign above the door of a movie house requesting dissatisfied patrons to ask for the return of their money, bought a ticket and went in. Later he presened himself at the ticket window again and asked for a refund. His 15 cents was returned. But he demanded 15 cents more, saying he had stayed to see the show twice.

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There is no obligation if you have one of our men look over your home. The facts he finds will be taken back for careful consideration by our staff. Then you'll know the recommendations they make will be good. As we will always be in business we can only afford to recommend good gas heating equipment to our customers. And that is one reason why all our recommendations are carefully made. Another reason is, this company knows by years of carefully kept records, that good heating and fuel economy come only with heating equipment carefully planned and installed.

A postcard or phone call will bring a heating expert to your home.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of October 12, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Service Men of the Spanish War, McKinley Fleet, petitioning Congress privileges granted to other men of the service. From the State Federation of Labor, inclosing list of State propositions which they recommend to the voters of California. From the American Red Cross, thanking Council for its co-operation.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Musicians' Union No. 6, requesting Council to place the Embassy Theatre on the unfair list. From St. Patrick's Shelter for Men, inclosing five tickets for the benefit of said Shelter.

Referred to Secretary—From Downtown Association, requesting information relative to the action of Council on State and city amendments.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From Stove Mounters' International Union, with reference to the unfair attitude of the Estate Stove Company of Hamilton, Ohio.

Referred to Theatrical Federation—From Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers of New York, relative to advance agents, press or publicity representatives of all theatrical attractions.

Request Complied With—From the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor, with reference to candidates for United States Senators or Representatives of Congress.

Resolution—Was submitted by Delegate Vandeur, requesting the Council to denounce and condemn any member of organized labor who accepts money from private interests to pass

Amendment No. 24, or permits the use of his or her name in that connection. Resolution was adopted unanimously. Resolution reads:

Whereas, The Market Street Railway Company is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to put over Charter Amendment No. 24, which is the most vicious piece of legislation that has been put before the people in the city's history; and

Whereas, This amendment would give away the city's right to control the street transportation in San Francisco for which right the people would have to pay more than \$20,000,000 to get back; and

Whereas, This amendment takes out of the charter the provision that all street railroad franchises must contain provisions for the eight-hour day, a minimum wage and time and a half for overtime; and

Whereas, This amendment paves the way for an increase in street car fares that will cost the people millions of dollars annually; and

Whereas, Many of the thousands of dollars being spent to put over this amendment are being spent to hire persons to support it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council denounces and condemns any member of organized labor who accepts money from these private interests to pass this amendment or permits the use of his name in that connection; and be it further

Resolved, That the Labor Council intends to give the widest publicity to those traitors who accept money to work against the interests of the people of San Francisco—so that all members will be fully warned of these men or women.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the existing controversy between the Theatrical Federation and the Embassy Theatre, your committee decided to hold it in abeyance to enable the parties in interest to meet the mediator of the

United States Department of Labor, who is to come to San Francisco for the purpose of conciliating the existing differences. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30—Donated \$50.00 to the striking Textile Workers of New Bedford. Miscellaneous Employees—Donated \$25.00 to the Textile Workers now on strike. Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair to the Grocery Clerks; requested friends of organized labor not to patronize such stores.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—On State Proposition No. 6, vote No. Proposition No. 21, vote No. Charter Amendments—On No. 25, vote Yes. On No. 42, vote Yes. On No. 43, referred to committee. On No. 44, vote Yes. On No. 47, vote Yes. Report concurred in.

Nomination for delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention—Secretary O'Connell being the only nominee, the chair declared him duly and regularly elected to represent this Council at the convention.

New Business—Moved to invite Dudley Field Malone to address the Council; motion lost.

Receipts—\$722.66. **Expenses**—\$307.56.

Council adjourned at 10:55 p.m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

A motorist was held up by a traffic policeman. "What's your name?" demanded the cop. "Abraham O'Brien Goldberg," replied the man. "What's the O'Brien for?" asked the officer. "For protection," returned Abraham.

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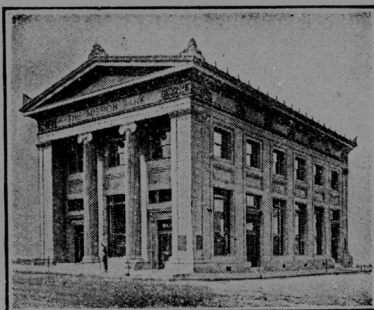
442 2nd St.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

The First Bank in the
Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

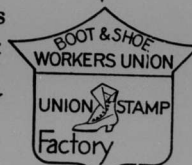
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Charles E. Danville of the material teamsters, Albert V. Wales of the teamsters, Salvatore G. Granucci of the butchers, Nicholas J. Ayers of the ship caulkers, John D. Murray of the railroad conductors, Claude Christian of the carpenters.

Emil Muri, executive board member for the Pacific Coast of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of North America, has returned to the city after a visit of a couple of weeks in the southern part of the State in the interest of his organization. Muri reports conditions fairly good in that section.

John L. Kirchen, director of workers' education for the State Federation of Labor is now in Los Angeles, where he will spend about three weeks in organizing classes under the Extension Division of the University of California. He will shortly return to the northern part of the State and devote some time to getting classes under way in the Bay region.

Chauffeurs' Union No. 265 will give its nineteenth anniversary ball next Tuesday evening in California Hall, Polk and Turk streets. The ball is invitational and a large crowd is expected to be in attendance for the affair.

Waiters' Union No. 30 and Miscellaneous Employees' Union have made contributions to the striking textile workers of New Bedford, Mass. The former donated \$50.00, while the latter made a gift of \$25.00 to the strikers.

Louis Grasser, former member of the executive board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who is at present in Phoenix, Ariz., in an effort to regain his health, reports that he is steadily improving. He is doing some work for the organization whenever the opportunity is presented and he says organization work is going on steadily in Arizona. He expects later on to return to the Bay region.

President Brock of the International Laundry Workers' Union, who is in the city for a short stay before going to the American Federation of Labor Convention in New Orleans, says that the recently organized union in Tacoma is making rapid progress in its campaign for contracts with the different laundries in that city. Conditions are generally quiet throughout the country in the laundry industry, according to Brock.

Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, is paying a visit to California locals of his organization before proceeding to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in New Orleans next month. The San Francisco local was the first one organized and heads the list of all the unions of Federal employees.

Robert B. Hesketh of Seattle was elected temporary secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance at the executive board meeting last week to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jerre L. Sullivan. Hesketh will hold office until the next convention of the organization, which meets in Kansas City next August. He has been a resident of Seattle for thirty-five years and a member of the city council for more than fifteen years. If Hesketh continues to hold the office, it will be necessary for him to move to Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will not definitely decide the matter until he has consulted his family.

The Supreme Court refused to pass on the right of British subjects residing in Canada and working in the United States to cross the border with-

out immigration papers. The government took the position that a Canadian citizen, residing in Canada, but who crosses the boundary daily to work in the United States, should present an immigration visa to enter this country. The lower Federal courts held that the Jay Treaty of 1794 gave them free passage over the border and that under the law they were non-immigrants, who are aliens visiting the United States temporarily for business and are not required to have immigration visas.

E. J. Helck, assistant to President Wood F. Axton, of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, makers of Clown and Spud cigarettes and other union tobacco products, was in the city a few days the past week in consultation with the company's local representative, Herman Halter. He has been on a tour of the agencies in the west and was to visit all sections throughout the northwest on his way back to headquarters at Louisville.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

San Francisco, Cal., October 1, 1928.

To Organized Labor of California.

Greeting:

Following are the recommendations made by the recent convention of the State Federation of Labor on measures pending before the voters of California at the November election.

The numbers and titles of the measures used herewith are the same as they will be on the ballot:

Number on Ballot	Title on Ballot	Recommendation
No. 1—	Reapportionment of Legislative Districts	Vote No
No. 3—	Taxation	Vote Yes
No. 4—	Approving California State Park Bonds Act	Vote Yes
No. 9—	Acquisition of Rights of Way by State	Vote Yes
No. 10—	Acquisition of Land for Public Improvements	Vote Yes
No. 12—	Authorizing State Aid to Needy Physically Handicapped Persons	Vote Yes
No. 15—	Jurors Fees	Vote Yes
No. 17—	Grade Separation Bonds	Vote Yes
No. 18—	Absent Voters	Vote Yes
No. 19—	Authorizing State Aid to Needy Blind Persons	Vote Yes

Fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Wm. P. Stanton, President;

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer.

MAN'S GREATEST FOES.

Indolence and Deference are man's greatest foes. By Indolence is meant man's disposition to let some one else do for him what he should do for himself. This inaction is more pronounced when men are called upon to think. Nothing is more troublesome to the average man. He is pleased to be saved this effort. He accepts secondhand opinions because this is easier than to form independent judgments. The Indolent man is mentally lazy. He yields to a strong-willed man. By Deference is meant man's willingness to accept the views of those whom he secretly considers his "superiors." Men may be educated, but if they lack will power they are found in the ranks of Indolence and Deference. As a social force they are nil. They are only noticed by vote hunters and the census taker.

IMPORTANT LABOR BOOK ISSUED.

The Workers Education Bureau Press has just issued another important book for wage-earners entitled "Wage Arbitration." This book was prepared for the Workers Education Bureau by George Soule of the Labor Bureau, Inc., and is the first volume of its kind which sets forth the full records of the important arbitration cases in the New York job and printing industry, Chicago packing industry, the railroad and Cleveland garment industry. Here business agents, organizers and students of labor problems will find a wealth of argument and information on the new wage policy of the American Federation of Labor. This book represents the first attempt to develop a law of industrial disputes.

Copies of "Wage Arbitration" can be secured by writing directly to the Workers Education Bureau Press, 476 West 24th Street, New York. The price is \$2.00 in cloth; 75 cents in paper.

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